

The Norfolk News

Love of country was never so universal from one end of the land to the other as it is today.

Dick Croker says his sons will not go into politics. It's a pity that Dick himself wouldn't go out.

"Ian McLaren" in his published impression of this country and its people says, "There is nothing an American can not do except rest."

When the Boers confront those Missouri mules which the English have sent over to South Africa there's likely to be some heavy kicking on both sides.

In Dewey's latest engagement he has made unconditional surrender. Cupid's darts are far more dangerous—even to the brave old admiral—than a Spanish fleet.

More than one hundred thousand Americans crossed the Atlantic this year and contributed to their own pleasure and the prosperity of other lands.

It seems that there were three of the Philippine islands that got away from the Paris peace commission and were left out in the cold. Spain still claims sovereignty over them.

While Kappa Alpha at Cornell was initiating a young freshman from St. Louis, he was made to wade through the canal, where he was caught in the mud and drowned. Wasn't that funny?

Under the constitution in case of the death of Vice President Hobart his place would be filled by the president of the senate. That position is now occupied by Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine.

Shades of Banker Hill! Within a few months, South Carolina will stand next to Massachusetts as a cotton manufacturing state. The south is making marvellous strides as a manufacturing centre the last five years.

The biograph and phonograph privileges of the coming national political conventions might not be good news. Why not invite bids from the gentlemen who have been following the pugilists with their reproducing paraphernalia?

Wherever floats the American flag in any quarter of the globe it is respected and feared. Everywhere with every nation on the face of the earth our relations are cordial. Can anything more be asked—and this under a republican administration.

"Work was never so abundant." That was the statement of President McKinley to the people of Richmond, Virginia, the other day. Did he tell the truth? If so what more does the laboring man want? And if he is satisfied what will become of the democratic party and its ambitious presidential aspirant?

An eminent English writer is frank enough to make this admission: "If in the quarter of a century ending in 1924 the same industrial progress is held by the United States as has marked the closing years of the present century, the United States will lead the world in export trade, with Germany second and Great Britain third."

It is intimated that the University of Chicago will confer the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Admiral George Dewey when he visits that city. As this institution has not been lavish with such honors, having conferred the degree upon but one person, President McKinley, it will be a marked and no doubt appreciated distinction.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee says the time has come in Cuba to let the people there give expression to their own views as to what kind of a government they want by calling an election for that purpose. The people of this country have great confidence in Gen. Lee and have learned to respect his opinions regarding Cuban affairs. This report is a cheering one and gives hope that Cuba may soon be a happy and self governing land.

An exchange states the following truth, which but few people, and especially the fellows who know "just how to run a newspaper" realize: "The fact is worthy of consideration that if a newspaper man should print the contents of his waste basket there would probably be a riot. There would certainly be trouble in many homes, arrests in some directions, shotguns in another and trouble all around. But the patron never sees the waste basket. He only glances at the beautifully printed page, complains if a letter in fifty is upside down, growls if a name in 500 happens to be wrong, kicks because his communication signed "taxpayer" has been condensed into respectable English, frowns because the editor did not take advice about publicly telling his neighbor of some short coming, and is generally disgruntled. He knows not his share of the waste basket, but if he could have one look at the contribution made to that receptacle by his neighbors and friends he would be thankful for the existence of a man of sufficient intelligence and courage not to print all he knows, and to temper even that which he does print."

Mission of the Dewey Arch.

Unquestionably the most artistic and elaborate work of its kind ever erected in this country in commemoration of any national or municipal event is the triumphal arch and colonnade at Madison square, in New York, in honor of Admiral Dewey and which was one of the chief decorative features of the admiral's reception in the eastern metropolis. It is in the first place a splendid token of what American sculptors, working upon their own lines and within their own organization, can achieve, and in the second place, and not less important, as a token of what can be expected on a national occasion and when there is something worthy to elicit it, from the public spirit of New York.

It must be remembered that this splendid specimen of sculptural decoration was almost wholly the result of the public spirit of the associated sculptors and mural painters of New York. Not a tithe of its actual cost was paid from the municipal appropriation for the celebration, the artists donating not only their time but a considerable portion of the material in its construction. Unlike many public works, both of a temporary and permanent character, there was no job in it.

The Dewey arch is thus a just subject of municipal pride and a fitting memorial, in so far as a temporary structure can be a memorial of a great national event, and the only regret is that it is not permanent. It will doubtless be one of the things longest retained in memory by those who visited New York during the Dewey festivities.

Beyond the passing pleasure to the vision which the arch and colonnade afford is the lasting impression made of the elvish spirit and patriotism shown in its erection and the inciting of patriotic sentiment in those who beheld it. Its further mission, which is not wholly transitory, is the influence it will have in stimulating, fostering and improving artistic taste among the people. Its influence, like that of every great work of art, even though temporary, is refining and altogether beneficial. The expenditure of money and effort in this direction is not wasteful.

An excellent authority placed the Boer fighting strength in 1894 at 25,290. This number has probably increased now to 30,000. It embraces those liable to service who are described as "all able-bodied citizens." The people of the Orange Free State, which has practically united with the South African Republic against Great Britain, are of the same stock as the Boers, both peoples having participated in the great trek into the wilderness back in the thirties. The military strength of the Orange Free State is 17,381, embracing all males between 18 and 60 years of age. United with the Boers of the South African Republic, the two would have an available force of nearly 50,000. The Boers and their allies do not pretend to the dignity of a great military power, but there is no discounting their courage or their marksmanship. But against these excellent fighting qualities there would be hurled by Great Britain, in the event of war, overwhelming numbers, artillery and machine guns, and it is not difficult to foresee what would be the ultimate result.

"Couldn't hold the Olympia back," quietly remarked Admiral Dewey in referring to his arrival in New York two days ahead of schedule time. The magnificent warship sped across the Atlantic from Gibraltar like a splendid race horse coming down the home stretch. Her engines, seemingly endowed with life, like the hearts of the master and his men, appear to have almost felt the thrill of the home coming and a realization of the welcome that awaited them. It was the Olympia's home stretch, and it would have been a pity for the navigators to have checked her speed. But Admiral Dewey says they "couldn't hold her back," and what the admiral says "goes." But it does not matter as to the day and the hour of the Olympia's arrival. What the American people are most interested in and over which they are now rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the land is that the gallant ship has arrived in safety with the nation's hero and his heroic men.

The value of iron and steel and their manufactures exported during August last was \$10,317,000, against \$7,453,000 for the corresponding month of 1898. The exports of steel rails increased 7,100 tons in the face of an increased price of \$4 a ton. Up to the end of August, therefore, the great advance in the price of iron and steel had exerted no depressing influence on exports. The value of iron and steel and their manufactures sent abroad during last August exceeded by \$800,000 the value of all imports of those commodities during the first eight months of this year. Steel rails cannot be purchased now for \$23 a ton, which is all that was paid on the average for those sent abroad month before last. The value of exports of iron and steel and their manufactures for the first eight months of this year is \$68,900,000, while for the corresponding months of last year it was \$52,900,000.

Preserving the Forests.

However the Fifty-sixth congress may be disposed to regard the question of setting aside for a national park 1,000,000 acres of land in the Leach Lake Indian reservation in Minnesota, it is probable that the discussion of the matter will eventually result in federal legislation affecting not only the forests of Minnesota, but those throughout the country. The necessity of state or federal control of timber lands is becoming more generally recognized as the results of indiscriminate cutting of timber become more apparent.

Cultivation of agricultural lands may be safely left to the individual owners, as knowledge of the principles of agriculture is generally diffused, and their violation can affect only the tracts immediately involved. Forestry as a science, however, is little known and in the United States rarely applied to the extent its importance demands.

It is proposed by the National Park association to allow the cutting of timber on the Minnesota forest reserve, but with proper and scientific restrictions and under the supervision of government officials. That this system might be advantageously applied to all forest lands, instead of permitting their unconditional sale, seems evident when the successful operation of the forest laws of continental Europe is considered. France derives a revenue of \$2.62 annually for each acre of its state forests; the little duchy of Baden has an annual net income of \$667,000 from its 240,000 acres of public forest; the Black forest in Wurttemberg is made to yield \$2.50 an acre; the forests of Sweden, Switzerland and other countries will compare favorably with these, and in every case the forest is preserved as an inviolable capital, planting following cutting, and only those trees that are fit for the ax being taken. Slashings are removed and utilized, roads are built by the foresters for the transportation of forest produce, telegraph wires penetrate the woodland to convey any alarm of fire, the forest officers are required to pass examinations in schools of forestry and to have practiced forestry on a range for stated periods.

The proposition thus suggested by the National Park association is deserving of the consideration of congress, as the preservation of our forests is one of the most important matters that can receive its attention.

The announcement of Rudyard Kipling delivering an address on the South African question at Brighton, England, starts the inquiry: Does this indicate that he is going into politics? Will he upon opportunity try for parliament? Why not? He has achieved unusual distinction in letters. What more natural, therefore, than that he should seek political honors while his name is high and the topics of the hour in the political field are those to which he has addressed himself so successfully in the literary field? The list of Englishmen of letters who have shown great capacity for politics is long and illustrious, including such well known names in literature as Milton, Swift, Addison, Sheridan, Byron, Shelley, Bulwer Lytton, Macaulay and Beaconsfield. Why should Kipling's name not be added to the list? He has the reputation of being a little gruff of speech, but nothing would so benefit him and sweeten his temper as a good hot political campaign in which he would have to get out and hustle for votes.

Mme. Calve, who is to be the principal prima donna of the Grau opera troupe, has arrived in New York and submitted to the inevitable interview. Mme. Calve's principal theme in her talk with the interviewers was a tomb which she is constructing for herself on her little farm in the south of France and which she describes with much gusto. It is, she says, to be a tomb in the classical style, flanked by two statues of herself, one as Ophelia, showing "the hapless heroine being drawn toward the vault by phantom voices," and the other as Carmen, showing the material aspects of her art. This is a novel thought it must be confessed somewhat grewsome accompaniment of grand opera advertising, but it may be as effective as the lost diamond dodge and other prevailing advertising methods of operative stars.

An English railroad expert says that American works turn out locomotives in four months, while 15 months are required for the same work in the English shops. This is one of the reasons why American manufacturers are re-importing steel which had been shipped to England.

New York has another murder mystery, but, owing to the public interest in the operations of Oom Paul and John, the Gotham yellows have been unable to make a first class newspaper sensation of it.

Owing to the latest order of Governor General Brooke, the Cubans will have to come to the United States to indulge in the elevating pastime of cockfighting.

It is now reported that the earthquake in Asia Minor was much less disastrous than was first supposed. It appears to have been a minor affair after all.

Dewey and Credit Sharing.

There are many excellent characteristics and qualities in Admiral Dewey which excite the admiration of the American people, but none which so thoroughly warms their hearts toward him and enkindles such deep and enduring affection as the always thoughtful care and interest he takes in his men, not simply the "men behind the guns," but as well the men down in the heated engine rooms and stifling coal bunkers, who give that propulsive energy to the ship without which she would be powerless.

After being informed by the New York committee of the elaborate plans that had been made for his reception in that city he modestly asked:

"What are you going to do for my men? They will want to take part in the celebration."

When assured by the committee that the crew of the Olympia had not been forgotten and that they would have an important place in the New York festivities, the admiral expressed great satisfaction and told the committee to go ahead and do with him as they desired.

This was one of the many incidents in connection with his reception in the nation's metropolis and at the national capital which showed the great captain's anxiety that his own personality should not be made to eclipse the officers and men to whom he seems inclined always to give larger measure of credit for the victory at Manila than he is willing to accept for himself. This is evinced in the warmth of affection with which he greeted Coghlan, Dyer, Wildes and Walker, who had preceded him home. There was throughout all the demonstrations an ever apparent desire that all his captives and all his men should share the honors with him.

The American people esteem highly this quality. It is an element both of greatness and of goodness that appeals to them with peculiar power. They admire in the highest degree the courage and dash which destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila and the diplomacy and rugged good judgment exercised in the trying situation which followed the battle, but his countrymen love him for his simple good humor, his spirit of comradeship, his unselfishness and his modesty.

Few men who have won such honors and been the recipients of such ovations as those accorded to Admiral Dewey have been able to keep their balance or govern their tongues. Throughout it all Admiral Dewey has made no mistakes. He has not lost his head nor stopped over. There has been on his part no posing, no theatrical attitudes, no self laudatory expressions. He has been insensible to flattery, and adulation has not spoiled him. Saying the right thing at the right time, shrinking from every exhibition of fulsome praise, his bearing has been that of a modest, unassuming sailor, and this has wholly won the hearts of his countrymen.

The United States treasury reports show that American bicycles are now ridden in all parts of the world, from the jungles of Africa to the wilds of South America. During the last fiscal year \$4,000,000 worth of American bicycles were sold in European countries. The figures show that Great Britain is our best customer, that country taking nearly \$2,000,000 worth of our wheels last year. Germany comes next, and Canada, France, Australia, the Netherlands, Denmark, British Africa, British East Indies, Japan, China, Dutch East Indies and Africa following in the order of the amount of their purchases. Since Cuba was freed from Spanish dominion she has bought from American manufacturers eight times as many bicycles as formerly. Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are good customers, though direct exports to the Philippines are thus far infrequent. When they have had their fill of fighting, the Tagalos and the various other sorts of Filipinos will doubtless be found sporting themselves on American bicycles and holding animated arguments over the respective merits of the several makes of wheels, just as do American riders.

The third rail system of electric propulsion is superseding steam on many surface and elevated railroads. The Brooklyn elevated railroads have adopted it in part, it is in use on the New York and Brooklyn bridge and two short surface lines running out of Hartford and one running out of Boston have substituted it for steam. The system doubtless has many merits, but it has also some demerits. In some respects it is more dangerous than the overhead trolley wire. One man was killed by coming in contact with the third rail recently near Hartford, and a second man was killed the same way on the Brooklyn elevated railroad a few days ago. There is still a question as to whether the third rail appliance will be able to withstand severe winter storms. It is still in the experimental stage, and its introduction should be carefully guarded and further experiments as to its adaptation to this climate should be carefully watched.

The house of Rudyard Kipling near Brattleboro, Vt., is advertised for sale. Too much brother-in-law is probably the cause of Mr. Kipling's desire to dispose of his Vermont property.

MR. EPIZOOT WILKINS.

He Finds "a Disturbin Element uv Unusual Magnitood" in the Proposition to Nominate Admiral Dewey as the Democratic Candidate For President.

BURD BY INFERMASHUN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor: A nu and disturbin element, uv unusual magnitood, dez bin fired into this Dimeratic hedquarters bi sum onthinkin people hoo don't realize what kind uv a sirkus tha air startin. I allood to the movement uv sum Dimeratics in Noo York and uther places to nominate Admiral George Dewey ez our kandidate for president next year—after we hev indooed a lot uv our people to swaller their convishuns and nominate William J. Bryan. The project fell like a bumshell into our midst, and it cum so suddinly we don't quite kno where we air at. Of course the mane thing iz tu elect a Dimeratic president hoo we kin depend upon to properly distribit the offices. Everything else kin pla second fiddle. So fer ez the man iz concernid it don't make no difference. We kin vote for ennybuddy we air told to vote fer without askin enny questyuns—ez we did wen Horace Greeley wuz the Dimeratic kandidate.

Admiral Dewey hev no record that wood commend itself to a Noo Jersey Dimeric—or one that wood create enthusiasm in Tammany Hall or the slums uv Noo York. He hev dun nothin fer us in the wa uv stuffin ballot boxes, er gittin votes counted rite on the nite uv election. He hain't attended convenshuns, nor taken the stump fer us, nor ritten no letters to arouse us to aeshun, nor counted out the nigger vote wherever he cood find it. I am afrade that the ground wurk uv a troo Dimeric ain't in him. That iz the feelin uv the most uv us at hedquarters, at present, but it iz subject to change, later on, if we think it best to nominate him. Hiz recepshun in Noo York wuz a grate wun if it iz reckoned bi fireworks and all kinds uv noises in big crowds. But hoo iz Dewey from a perilitic standpint? That's what we want to kno before we go tu hoopin it up fer him ez our kandidate for president. Hiz antedents air agin him. He cumms from Vermont, the most rabid Republikin stait in the country, where applejack is scarce-er than hen's teeth, and where a Dimeric hev nothin tu hope fer. We hev no record that he ever voted a Dimeric ticket, or ever threatened tu. The only unfortin thing we hev herd about him iz that he writ a letter tu sumbuddy, last year, tellin em that he warn't no Republikin. Kin sich a man be depended on tu do the square thing bi the boys and stick to the party, rite or rong, like a Noo Jersey Dimeric? I'm afrade it's a risky peece uv bizness, fer he seems tu hev no regard fer the country than enny party. The Dimeric party coodn't git along with that kind uv a man. We must hev sumbuddy hoo is fer the party first, last, and all the time.

There is another objection tu Admiral Dewey. He iz agin Aguinaldo—hoo we hev been praisin all over the country in Dimeric meetin's and convenshuns iz a second George Washington, hoo ez at present engaged in dealin out liberty and independence in doses tu soot the Filipeen Islanders. If we shout fer Aguinaldo hoo kin we hooray fer Dewey? The 2 noises wunt mix. We must keep up the racket fer our Filipeen ally even if we hev tu throw down an Amerikin admiral. In alloodin tu Aguinaldo ez a man hoo wuz only a freight clerk that didn't amount tu nothin, and wuz hoo wuz the tool uv uthers. Mr. Dewey hev tride tu discredit a good Dimeric hoo iz embarrassinly stooated and can't do exactly ez he wood like tu. Tu speak litlely uv a man hoo iz innokulated wuch so menny Dimeric principles, iz not the wa fer Admiral Dewey tu git the simpaty and votes uv Aguinaldo's frends in this country.

We don't kno where he stans, on the issoos we air tryin tu git rid uv—sum uv wich air alloody ded and uthers on the wa tu the toom. There iz no tellin how soon we ma hev tu dig em up, or tride tu put 'em into em. It wood be diskurrijia tu be obligid tu resurrect the free silver issoo, jest ez we air gittin redly tu plant it, and then hev Admiral Dewey declare hizself agin it.

Ez a whole it appears tu me we hed better go slow about nominatin a man hoo iz carryin around so menny oncertainties with him and sayin nothin about it. It wood be embarrassin if he shoed turn out tu be a Republikin, and it wood be distressin tu shout fer him before we found it out. Besides, how kin we ever fertit that he iz in favur uv the unholy and unconstitoshunal war wich iz being waged agin them that we simpatize with in the Filipees, wen we hev wasted so much kin in copyin resoloshoos agin it?

The Noo Yorkers hoo air puttin up the job tu nominate Dewey sa that he kin be elected without huff tryin, and I must sa it looks that wa after reedin and heerin about hiz recepshun wherever he goze. Tha sa it wood be a grate skeem tu nominate him and let the people holler and hoorah him into the White House, and we cood save a good deel uv munny bi the arrangement that cood be spent fer drinks in bracein up and strengtheenin our constitoshuns. That may all be troo, but what's the use uv electin a man president if there iz enny uncertainty about how he iz goin tu act after he iz elected? Fer instance, if I shoed go up tu the White House and introduce sum good Dimeric, hoo wuz not on speekin terms with the multipleshun habit, and ask tu hev him appointed tu a hi posishun requirin sum nollage uv fingers, cood I depend upon President Dewey tu appoint him? I'm afrade not. Cood I rely upon him tu put men into offis hoo were practical expansionists—men hoo kno how tu expand the Dimeric vote wen and where it iz most needed? Cood we hed shoer that he wood consent tu onlood upon furin countries sum uv our people, hoo air no credit tu our own, and give them fat posishuns in the diplomatik servis? Unless we kin hev sich questyuns squarely answerd in the infirmative I am uv the opinyun that the Dimerics hed better stop coddlin the man hoo iz liable tu nock us all tu peeeces whichever wa he runs.

Epizoot Wilkins
From Applejack Farm, wich iz next tu Grover Cleveland's, in the stait uv Noo Jersey.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

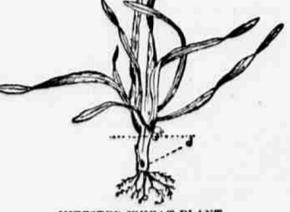
When and How It Injures Wheat Preventives and Remedies. The Hessian fly is one of those pests of the wheatfields about which a little timely information seldom comes amiss, and this the Ohio station has furnished in bulletin 107, recently issued, in which are conclusions derived from their own observation, in connection with that of other agriculturists in various sections of the country. The insect is a small, dark colored, two winged fly, about one-eighth of an



inch long and shaped much like the wheat midge. The male is more slender than the female, Fig. 1, which, when full of eggs, slightly resembles a diminutive mosquito moderately full of blood. The egg, Fig. 2, is about one-fiftieth of an inch long, of a dull reddish color. The larva or maggot, Fig. 3b, is, when first hatched, of a nearly white color, with a tinge of red, but later it is a very light green, clouded with white. The pupa, Fig. 3d, is formed under cover of the puparium Fig. 2c, which last is known as the "flaxseed" stage, on account of its resemblance to a flaxseed in form and color.

The effect of the larvae, especially on young plants, does not appear to be quite generally understood. The second cut represents an infested plant fresh from the field, drawn from nature. The plant had been attacked soon after its appearance above ground and had not tillered. The leaves under these conditions are broader, darker green, more vertical and bunched. The youngest leaf on a healthy plant as it unfolds and pushes upward is of a tubular form and spindle shaped.

The insect appears during spring and fall, the former period extending, in Ohio, throughout the month of May and probably the first half of June, and the latter or fall brood extending through the last days of August and much of September in the northern part of the state, and the last of September and the first week or ten days in October in the extreme southern part of the state. The eggs are deposited in both spring and fall on the upper side of the leaves, and the young, as soon as they hatch, make their way down the plant behind the sheath of the leaves. In the spring they go down to the first or second joint above the roots, but in the fall, when the plants are much smaller, they usually go down to a point just above the roots, indicated by letter a. The effect on the wheat in the fall is to reduce the growth to a mere bunch of rank growing leaves that kill out during the winter. In the spring the maggots or young go down to the first or second joint above the roots and there become imbedded in the straw, thus



weakening it, and when the grain comes to head the straw will topple over and break down, thus giving rise to what is known as "straw fallen" grain. The insect passes the winter largely in the flaxseed stage about the plants just above the roots. It passes the summer, largely at least, in the stubbles that are left in the fields at harvest. Thus the adults breed in spring and fall at dates varying with the latitude. They live but a few days and die almost immediately after depositing their eggs.

The preventive measures are late sowing, rotation of crops and burning of stubble where this can be done. The remedies consist in the use of quick acting fertilizers in the fall or pasturing early sown fields preferably with sheep. There is no known remedy against the spring brood of flies.

The Rambouillet are sheep that do well on the farm in any part of the country, according to a writer in American Agriculturist. They thrive on the rugged hills of New England, the mountains of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, the rich bottom lands of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and the great plains of the west and northwest. They have no weak points and are pre-eminently a hardy race.

Dreyfus Confined to His Bed. PARIS, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Carpentras, department of Vaucluse, to which place former Captain Dreyfus went after the conclusion of his trial, says that Dreyfus is confined to his bed by illness, the result of a cold.